





# WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. STICKELFORD, EDITOR.  
S. V. ROWLAND, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, JANUARY 23, 1852.

Several New Advertisements will be found in to-day's paper—read them.

Our subscription list is steadily increasing, and we begin to feel that our expectations in regard to its extension will be fully realized. We are already under obligations to many friends for their generous exertions to extend our circulation, and we hope to enlist many more in our behalf, assuring them that no effort of ours shall be spared to merit their confidence and support. We have placed ourselves in the attitude of dependence upon the favor and patronage of the public, we know; but it is that sort of noble dependence which is willing to labor and feels that the laborer is worthy of his hire. In a country containing over 2600 freemen, and as much wealth, intelligence and enterprise as any other in the State, surely, a weekly newspaper, will and ought to be, literally sustained. We think we can make our paper more useful and interesting to our immediate Community, than any other weekly paper in the Country. Our daily mails will enable us to give the general news as early as any, and our local intelligence cannot be supplied by any other journal.

It shall be our earnest endeavor, not only that our paper shall reach the house of every freeman, woman and child in the country, but that it shall be welcome and profitable to them. The observation is too common to be repeated, but too true to be ever forgotten, that when a man's house is plentifully supplied with books, maps and newspapers, his children are sure to be intelligent, but where these necessities of life are not to be found, the very reverse is the case, no matter with what wealth and splendor they may be surrounded.

The young and ingenious are almost as certain to avail themselves of the means of knowledge, when placed within their reach, as they are of their daily meals; and it would be almost as cruel to withhold them in the one case as in the other.

We are requested to state, that a Methodist Quarterly Meeting will commence in this place on Saturday Morning next at 11 o'clock.

On Monday morning last, at this place, the thermometer stood 10 degrees below Zero, on Friday morning 14 degrees. The coldest weather experienced in Kentucky for many years.

We are indebted to H. Addison White, Jno. C. Breckenridge and B. Edwards Grey, for public documents of interest.

The Hungarians have fallen into bad company. The moment they landed in New York, the abolition and vote yourself a farm party, pounced upon them as recruits. Two of them have published a prospectus for a newspaper in New York, to advocate Abolition and Agrarian doctrines. One of them had formerly been a sub-editor of Kossuth's journal in Hungary, (for as was an editor there) and they have a certificate of character from him. Men who know the least of liberty in their own country, become the wildest advocates of licentiousness and error here.

The democratic aspirants for the Presidency are trying to out bid each other for foreign votes, and foreign influence and favor.

Ex-Secretary Walker, Kossuth's candidate for the Presidency, is out openly for free trade and an alliance with Queen Victoria to run a tilt against all the despots of the world for the "solidarity of peoples and the independence of nations." Senator Douglass is opposed to any alliance with England so long as she continues to treat Ireland just as Austria treats Hungary. He is for the "solidarity" of Ireland as well as the "oppressed peoples."

But Gen. Cass (such is "the noise and confusion" at this time) cannot say exactly how far he would interfere in behalf of other nations struggling for liberty. "He would leave that to future generations and circumstances as they should occur." But his capacious soul goes forth in sympathy for the oppressed of every country, and he would proclaim it from the Mountain tops in the name of the American people.

Buchanan and Butler, must beat that.

DEATH FROM FEAR OF HANGING.—Mention is made in the New Orleans papers of a negro in that city who was under conviction for murder, and who, in consequence of disease produced by the agony which he endured respecting his doom, pined away daily, until, week before last, he died. Another capital offender, a female slave, is now in such terrible fear of being hanged, that it is thought she will die before many weeks.

## KOSSUTH.

This splendid meteor that arose on the eastern limits of European civilization, and afterwards glittered from beyond the Bosphorus, that dazzled for a while the people of Western Europe and blazed out with increased brightness on the shores of the New World, seems as it penetrates into the interior of our country, and is beheld more nearly by republican eyes to become "small by degrees and beautifully less." Indeed in this as in most other instances, distance and dimness, like darkness to a lantern, seem to have lent the principal enchantment.

We find a member of Congress complaining in his place, that Kossuth was "received in the Capital of the country by a crowd of boys and three shabby carriages, with a single pair of cow-bespoken horses harnessed to each of them." Indeed the distinguished Hungarian himself must have thought it a wonderful falling off from the cannon and the trumpets, the military display and the waving banners, and the ten thousand huzzas of the mixed population of New York.

Doubtless he expected a different reception at the seat of Government, where a grave U. S. Senator had actually made himself more ridiculous than the rabble of N. York, by eulogizing him in the Senate as a great warrior and the hero of many battles, when he never commanded an army in his life, or held any other than a civil office. There never was a sonneter uttered in Congress than the remark of a member from Ohio (Mr. Bayre) that "the great cities are not so sound on all political questions as the yeomanry of the country." They first achieved our freedom and they still maintain it, and always will in far greater purity, than it can possibly exist in those great sinks of civilization, where luxury and wealth accumulate and men decay. And if ever Liberty shall take its flight from our country, her last resting place will be at their firesides, and her last parting farewell will be given to them. The great cities with their mobs of foreigners must cease to give tone to public opinion, as they have done to too great an extent heretofore.

But there are substantial reasons for the reaction of the public mind in regard to this distinguished foreigner.

The people of the United States had read his last official act, declaring that he had not the means of carrying on the civil government of Hungary any longer, and voluntarily resigning the office of Governor of Hungary into the hands of a military dictator, who afterwards made his peace with his conquerors, whilst Kossuth and his companions fled from the country, and took refuge in Turkey. They were regarded by us, and considered themselves exiles driven from their country, and seeking to emigrate to the United States as a permanent home. As such they elicited our sympathies, and the means were offered and embraced of reaching our shores, where they were expected to be welcomed and offered an asylum, as other foreigners seeking to become citizens of our country.

But when he demanded to be recognized as the rightful Governor of Hungary, an office he had voluntarily resigned and was unable to hold, and scorned our sympathy, unless accompanied with the means of rekindling a revolution, long since extinguished, against a country, with which we were at peace, he invested himself at once with the character of an impostor and a rather bold and impudent one at that. He throws away the solid basis of truthfulness and unassuming honesty, upon which every great name must rest, and without which it will sooner or later sink into merited neglect. When he undertook to tell us that the doctrine of noninterference with foreign politics was taught by Washington and Jefferson, was not the true policy of our government, men began to enquire when and where he became wiser than its founders.

Neither he nor any of his companions ever struck a blow for republican liberty as understood and enjoyed in the United States in their lives. All they ever contended for was the restoration of the ancient constitution of Hungary, which secured to them their own municipal government, subject to the Emperor of Austria; and that he should be the first to enlighten us as to the true policy of our government, would be a little surprising. His speech, however, at the dinner given him at Washington is much more judicious and less assuming. Had he met with such advisers at first as he found there, he would no doubt have appeared much better before the country. That he is a man of genius is undoubted, and that he is a pure and earnest patriot, may be true; but his speeches, though eloquent, would be searched in vain for sound political wisdom.

GLASS PALACE IN NEW YORK.—The board of Aldermen of New York have adopted a resolution granting the free use of Madison Square to Edward Kiddle, and his associates, for the purpose of erecting a building of glass and iron for an industrial exhibition of all nations.

For the Weekly Messenger.  
**Our Town and Female Education.**  
RICHMOND is admirably fitted for the Female School of the highest. There are no local advantages, by any of the great Female Institutions of the West and Southwest, which are enjoyed here in equal, if not higher degree. Situated in the midst of a rich, populous, healthy and highly cultivated rural district—easily accessible by good roads—within a day's journey from the great national thoroughfares by water and land—affording cheap and abundant means of subsistence—and exhibiting in its social circles the influences of diffused intelligence, sound moral sentiment, and reverence for religion, along with the pure peaceful and contented enjoyment of the comforts and embellishments of life—this place seems singularly designated as a suitable site for a large Boarding Establishment dedicated to the instruction of young Ladies.

The present condition of the MADISON ACADEMY is, in the highest degree, prosperous. But it can be easily imagined that the *institutional system* of the Principal would be still more effectively carried out, if he had that entire control of the studies and associations of the pupils which only a Boarding School can give; and if the annual revenues were so enlarged by increased numbers, as to enable him to add to the present efficient corps, other assistants, of talent and accomplishment. The division of labor is nearly as important in a school, as in a pin-manufactory. Besides, the day-schools and boarding pupils, under a properly conducted system, would act and react upon each other with effects reciprocally beneficial. The regular discipline—the *clock-work order* of the latter would be gradually and insensibly imparted, in some degree, to the former,—while the natural and proper emulation of the more ambitious among the day-schoolers would inspire an active, yet not unwholesome competition throughout the establishment.

The honor and utility of our Female School, at any rate, demand, in accordance with the spirit of the age, an advance for the future, not retrogression to the past, nor even stand still at the present. The present Principal, in his first address to the citizens of Madison, proposed a plan by which our young ladies should be taught to lay, for themselves, the foundations of solid improvement in knowledge and understanding—by acquaintance with finished models of literature—with the sources of History—with the principles of Composition and Elocution—with the rules of Investigation and Evidence in sacred and human affairs—with the proofs of Revelation—with the nature of Legitimate Argument—with the eternal power of Truth—with the life-springs of good taste and good conduct.

Not only parents and guardians, but all who have interest in elevating the standard of Education, should support the efforts of the Principal in these propositions.

By a communication in the *Somerset Gazette*, we learn that a murder was committed, in Whitley County, in this State, on the 27th ult. The circumstances, as given by the writer, are as follows:

Wm. Rains, in company with his wife, went on a visit during the Christmas holidays, to his father-in-law Richard Woods, a difficulty took place between Rains and his mother-in-law, he knocked her down, also knocking Woods down, and threatened to murder the whole family, Woods became alarmed, and went off to a neighbor named Wm. McFarland for assistance. McFarland came, and in a scuffle with Rains, received a stab in his bowels, which caused his death in a short time. Rains was arrested, and lodged in jail, to await his trial.

NUMBERING HOGS OF KENTUCKY.—By an act of Assembly (Sess. acts 1850-51, p. 36) it is made the duty of the Commissioners of Tax to list the number of hogs over six months old. The commissioners were authorized to commence their duties on the 10th inst. For the information of the public, and the convenience of the Commissioners, we copy, below, the time the Commissioners call on the people, they may be prepared to give the number of hogs without the delay of counting. The section is as follows:

That from and after the 10th day of January, 1852, it shall be the duty of the several Commissioners of Tax in this Commonwealth to open a column in their respective books in which shall be listed the number of hogs over six months old, in each of the counties of this State; which said list of hogs shall be reported by said Commissioners in like manner as other lists of property are now by law required to be reported by said Commissioners.

Spring Rock, Whitley county, Sam Beams, P. M., and Carver's Ferry, Jessamine county, Y. Duncan, P. M. are the names of two new post-offices in Kentucky. One Forest post-office, in Wayne co. has been changed to St. Manville.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.  
SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a memorial from 300 citizens of New York, calling the attention of Congress to the intervention by Russia in the affairs of Hungary.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition from the citizens of Tennessee, praying that the Louisville and Portland Canal may be made free.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill for a Marine Hospital at Portland, (Maine). Mr. Shields was excused from serving on the Committee on public lands. The private bills which passed the House on Friday, were taken up and referred.

The resolution providing for the printing of census returns was taken up when Mr. Smith addressed the Senate at length in opposition to it.

HOTSE.—The resolution of Mr. McNair directing the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the stability of the foundation and the extension of the Capitol now laid, &c., was adopted.

A resolution appropriating \$5,000 to meet the expenses of the late fire in the Library was again taken up, and the Senate amendment appropriating \$10,000 to purchase of books, was concurred in.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution empowering the President, should he deem fit, to extend aid to the Hungarian exiles now in this country, and to supply their wants until they shall obtain employment and homes.

Mr. Gorman made a report from the Printing Committee in favor of printing a large number of copies of the report of the Coast survey, which gave rise to considerable debate, but was finally adopted.

The House then adjourned.

JANUARY 17.  
SENATE.—A resolution was read from the Secretary of the Senate, of the number of persons employed in his office; also a report from the Secretary of War, relative to a military road in Iowa.

Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens, of Trenton, N. J., expressing sympathy for Kossuth and Hungary—referred.

Mr. Shields presented a petition from Ambrose W. Thompson, praying that the Post Master General may be authorized to contract for the transportation of mails by steamers between the U. States and Ireland.

Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill to establish a line of steamers from Jersey city to Galway.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill to purchase the stock owned by individuals in the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The resolution relative to the Census printing was taken up, when Mr. Bright took the floor and spoke in favor of it.

The printing resolutions were taken up and debated at length by Messrs. Bright, Smith, Hale and others, when finally it was agreed to postpone the further consideration of the same three weeks.

They then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., for the year ending June, 1853.

Mr. Fuller, of Maine, from the committee on Commerce, reported back with amendments, the bills to amend the acts of 1847 and 48, relating to the carrying of passengers in vessels.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported a bill further to extend the time for locating the Virginia military land warrants.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill prohibiting the prosecution of claims against the U. States Government, by the heads of Departments, and Senators and members, during the term of their offices—all of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—The chairman laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of Interior, enclosing an estimate of the appropriations to meet the deficiencies in the expenses of that Department for the year 1852.

A bill making land warrants assignable, was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

Numerous petitions were presented and private reports made.

Mr. Bradbury, from the select committee, reported a bill providing for the ascertaining and paying claims of American citizens on account of spoils by the French in 1801. He gave notice to call it up on the first Monday of February.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling for a copy of the enquiry and all correspondence in relation to the loss of the steamer Edith, in 1849.

Mr. Borland introduced a bill granting land to Arkansas for railroad purposes.

A resolution allowing the Commissioner on Post Offices, a clerk, was then taken up and debated at length.

HOUSE.—After a personal explanation from Mr. Bernhisel, in relation to the report of returned officers from Utah, the House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill explanatory of the bounty land law of 1848.

The Yeoman mentions with gratification the fact that the new county erected out of Montgomery, Clarke and Estill was named Powell in honor of the present Governor. We have only one objection to the name; it should have been Metcalfe. It has been the practice in Kentucky to name counties after all the Governors elected to the Executive chair by the people. Somehow this honor has never been conferred upon the noble old patriot, Ex-Gov. METCALFE. We think the new county created by the last legislature should have been named for him, and Gov. Powell could have afforded to wait for the next.—Frank Com.

We copy

ington Observer

day, last.

The same

Superintendent

Dr. R. J. I.

by our read

the impov

it relates

it is certainly

to be deeply

regretted that the Superintendent

was unable to be present in Frank-

fort during the late session of the Legis-

lature, in consequence of a severe attack

of illness with which he has been suffer-

ing since the first week in November

last, and which has kept him confined

to his room ever since. Had it been

otherwise, we cannot permit ourselves

to doubt that his views in reference to

the very important changes in the Com-

mon School laws which have been made,

and of the injurious consequences of

which he is so clear, would not have been

without their proper influence with the

Legislature. His enlightened experience

and enlarged views in reference to these

subjects, have thus far tended to the suc-

cess of the cause in our State, in an un-

exampled degree, and have placed the

system of popular Education upon a

permanent and reliable basis. If his views

shall not be thwarted by untoward leg-

islation, and by the action of those who

have not been given to the subject anything

like the attention he has, cannot be pre-

sumed to be as familiar with it.

The Superintendent, it will be seen,

proposes to make a tour of the State, so

soon as his health will enable him, for

the purpose of discussing before the peo-

ple the deeply interesting and important

subjects to which he refers; when we

have full confidence the people will or-

der these things to be so arranged as

to render efficient the plans which the

Superintendent has heretofore so wisely

formed and thus far so efficiently car-

ried out. And, in common with the great

mass of the friends of the Common

School system in Kentucky, we fervent-

ly trust that he will not be called on to

make the alternative to which he refers

at the close of his publication.

We trust our brethren of the press in

Kentucky will be enabled to find room

for the address of the Superintendent,

which is as follows:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Lexington, Jan. 19, 1852.

Sir: Will you allow me to make pub-

lic, through your columns, the following

facts, all of which may interest many

persons, and some of them, I would hope,

the great majority of the people.

My report for the school year ending

on the 10th November, 1851, embraced

156,111 children as being provided with

common school education, by means of

3,936 district schools, exclusive of the

schools taught in those cities, which re-

port separately. For these I will draw

a draft on the Auditor of Public Ac-

counts on the 1st day of February, at the

rate of 60 cents for each child reported.

Every county in the State, except the

county of Grant, and all the children of

the State, except 19,446, out of 295,557

are reported in my tables for the year

1851. Out of these 19,445 children, a

large proportion were returned to me too

late to be included in those tables. By

an act of the last session of the Legis-

lature, I am authorized to draw an ad-

ditional draft for all such, on the 1st day

of March, up to which date, the com-

missioners can report to me, all districts not

already reported.

The Legislature has passed an act, en-

itled "Schools and Seminars," chapter

35, of the Revised Statutes, which en-

tirely changes the school system of the

State, in many of its practicable details,

and some of its fundamental principles.

I will print this Act in the appendix to

my report now passing through the

Press, with notes illustrating the most

important changes. Each House of the

General Assembly directed ten thousand

copies of my report to be printed, and

five thousand additional copies will be

printed, for the use of the Board of Education.

Of those under my control

(5,000 copies) 40 copies will be sent to

the commissioners of each county, by the

persons distributing the acts and jour-

nals, and will be left by them, with the

clerks of the county courts; the remain-

ing 1,000, I will distribute personally.

Each Senator will have 263 copies, and

each Representative 100 copies, for dis-

tribution amongst their respective con-

stituents. It is of the last importance

that they should be distributed as early

and as completely as possible, inasmuch

as the school taught in 1852, must, as I

understand, conform to the new law, or

fail to receive their proportion of the

school money.

It will be seen from my report, that I

objected in the most decided manner to

most of the important changes proposed

in the school system of the State, and I

am happy to say, that the Legislature ac-

ceeded with me in many particulars. In

others, and some of them most vital, the

views of the Commissioners appointed to

revise the Statutes prevailed over mine;

and it remains to be tested by experi-

ence, whether they, or I, best understood

the true condition and lasting interests

of the system.

One of these changes is of such im-

mense importance, that I feel it my duty

to call public attention to it, in the

most distinct manner. By the 10th sec-

tion of the Act above alluded to, a com-

mon school is defined to be an absolute-

ly free school; and no school can receive

any aid from the State, unless every free

white child in the district, of proper age,

"whether contributing towards defraying

its expenses or not," "has had the priv-

ilege of attending." It will be the duty

of Trustees and Commissioners, to see

that no other schools, except such as

answer this description, shall be here-

after reported, and it will be my duty

to provide and enforce such methods of

returning the Reports of Trustees and







